IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraphs 27, 66, and 76 as follows:

[0027] The reference line is defined by the location of a string. However, the reference line could also be defined by similar objects such as a wire or chain. The term "string", as used in this application, would mean narrow flexible members that stiffen under tension such as string, wire, chain, and the like.

[0066] **FIG. 5** shows a close up view of the collimated light beam (**111**) and the reference string (**112**). Two photocells (**113**) measure the amount of light that falls on them from the projection of the collimated light beam (**111**) past the reference string (**112**). The relative output of the photocell currents is connected by wires (**114**) to ~~is measured by~~ indicators (**115**) and is used to determine if the collimated light beam (**111**) is centered on the reference string (**112**).

[0076] **FIGS. 9A-9D** shows the coordinate system and the definitions for the angles θ and β for a different collimated light source orientation. **FIG. 9A** shows an isometric view of the coordinate system. **FIG. 9B** shows an end view of the y-z plane. **FIG. 9C** shows a side view of the x-y plane. **FIG. 9D** shows a top view of the x-z plane. A collimated light source (**93**) is attached to a roll (**91**) that can be rotated about axis (**95**) at a distance r from the rotational axis (**95**). The collimated light source (**93**) projects a collimated light beam (**94**) toward reference string (**92**). The collimated light beam is at a right angle to the radial distance from the rotational axis (**95**). The z axis is parallel to the reference string (**92**). The y axis is parallel to the minimum distance from the rotational axis (**95**) to the reference string (**92**). The origin is the intersection the rotational axis (**95**) and the minimum distance to the collimated light source (**93**). The x

axis extends from the origin perpendicular to the y and z axis making a right hand orthogonal coordinate system. When θ is zero, and there is no rotation about the rotational axis, the collimated light source projects a beam parallel to the y axis. The angle θ is measured from the y axis to the collimated light beam (**94**) when β is zero. The angle β is measured from the rotational axis (**95**) to the x-axis in the x-z plane. β and θ are both shown in their positive directions. The distance between the collimated beam and the string is:

$$X = S'\theta + Z\beta - X_0 \qquad (4)$$